



TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 3, 1893.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.

There are rumors of every kind around the Senate as to the prospects of repeal, but no tangible facts. It is asserted that the silver men in the course of a day or two will compel the friends of repeal to maintain a quorum of their own in order to keep the repeal bill before the Senate. To do this it is said the repealers will have to ensure the daily attendance of nearly twenty more Senators than those whose presence they have lately been accustomed to command, and the silver men of course express a hopeful anticipation that this will be too large a task for their opponents to accomplish. This view strengthens the rumor of probable compromise in some shape or other next week. Prominent Senators are quoted on both sides as to be open in his declaration that unconditional repeal is impossible. Mr. Voorhees, on the other hand, says that he will press the repeal measure till a vote is taken and that he hopes to reach that end before another week has closed. Mr. Manderson of Nebraska is urging upon his republican associates a compromise proposition somewhat similar to that which Mr. Frunkner of West Virginia has been pushing on the democratic side. An outcome of some kind seems highly probable within the next ten days. The tension is becoming too great to be longer maintained without something breaking. The latest feature of the compromise talk in the Senate to-day concerns the State bank tax repeal. Evidently this proposition has been brought forward to overcome the objections of the southern democrats to an issue of bonds to swell the gold reserve. The friends of the proposition say that by the re-establishment of State bank circulation the national bank system would be crippled, and therefore the proposed bond issue would not inure to the benefit of the national banks. They urge that by including it in the Voorhees repeal bill the democracy would carry out another of its platform declarations.

A bill introduced by Rep. John Davis of Kansas "to establish a commission to compel the use of safety appliances on all railroads engaged in interstate commerce add to protect railroad employees from overwork and underpay" provides that it shall be the duty of the commission to inquire into the employment and treatment of all railroad employees, to the end that incompetent men shall not be employed in responsible positions, and that men shall not be rendered incompetent by reason of overwork or loss of sleep. The commission shall also ascertain the rate of compensation of employees and require that they shall not be distressed or driven to overwork through inadequate payment for reasonable work. Eight hours shall be deemed the reasonable basis of a day's work, and where the work must continue night and day without ceasing, three shifts of men shall be employed instead of two in the arrangement of labor. The bill takes the ground that "labor is superior to capital and deserves the higher consideration," and that "railroad capitalization is largely fraudulent, and mainly designed for purposes of extortion and oppression."

The suit brought by Miss Madeline Pollard against Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge has been placed on the trial calendar for the October term of the Supreme Court here. It is numbered 956 and it is thought that it will not be reached at this term of the Court.

Dr. Bradley of Prince William county, Virginia, who has been appointed U. S. consular agent on the Isthmus of Panama, is here, receiving his instructions from the Treasury Department. He will sail for Colon on the 10th inst.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Gallinger of New Hampshire introduced a joint resolution making the \$250,000, already appropriated for the purchase of a site for a new government printing office, available, provided that site be on square 624, and contiguous to the lot on which the old office stands.

The District of Columbia Commissioners, to whom was referred the bill to allow the Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Potomac at Arlington, have not yet made their report to the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, but Colonel Anderson, the railroad attorney, says he knows that when they shall, it will be favorable.

Representative Meredith succeeded this morning in having the republican postmasters at Chantilly and Vienna, in Fairfax county, removed on charges, and before the expiration of their terms, and in having two democrats appointed in their places. Mr. Wrenn at the former and Mr. Moore at the latter. But this action was accompanied with a request from Mr. Maxwell, the fourth assistant postmaster general, that Mr. Meredith would not press for any more changes for some time. Mr. Meredith also called at the Agricultural Department in the interest of several of his constituents who are applying for places there, but did not get even a promise for any of them.

Marcus A. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, has prepared a report to lay before the committee of Territories to-day in favor of the admission of Arizona into the Union. He says, among other things: Arizona contains 73,000,000 acres a large part of which is capable of producing every variety of fruit, vegetables and cereal known to the temperate zones; mines of gold, silver, copper, iron and lead; inexhaustible quantities of lakes of salt, springs of petroleum, and forests of pine, cedar, spruce, juniper, ash and oak of great extent in any State or Territory of the Union. That part of Arizona lying north of the thirty-fourth parallel, embracing only four counties, is greater in area, and in every thing else, except population, than the six New England States combined. The part lying south of that parallel produces the date, olive, fig, grape, lime, lemon and orange, under proper husbandry, in prodigious profusion. The timber alone would produce wealth enough to support a prosperous State; 300,000 cattle and 2,000 horses are exported annually. Arizona, the report asserts, is the richest mineral country in America. There is no limit to the yield of copper, while of gold and silver there is plenty.

Mr. Charles Newell, republican of Oregon, crossing clerk of the Senate, was removed to-day, and his place given to Mr. Marshall of Tennessee, who had to resign his seat in the Senate of his State in order to accept it.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office in his annual report shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, the aggregate of public lands disposed of was 11,891,143 acres.

During the month of September the offerings of silver were not as large by one hundred thousand ounces as the

government is required by law to buy, and the purchases were not half as large.

It is stated that Martin Foree of Kentucky will be appointed deputy chief comptroller of the Treasury on November 1st next.

The House committee on judiciary to-day decided to report favorable and without amendment the bankruptcy bill introduced by Mr. Oates of Alabama.

In the House to-day Mr. Northway of Ohio, republican, in his speech against the repeal of the federal election law, said "the existing law was not half as oppressive as that which once stained the statute books, and which compelled northern U. S. marshals and deputies, against their consciences, to hunt down poor negroes convicted, who had escaped from the chains of slavery in the South to the liberty loving North, and to return them to their masters."

The House judiciary committee has authorized a report of a joint resolution restoring the personal property and money of the Mormon Church.

Surgeon-General Wyman received a telegram this afternoon from Brunswick, indicating that yellow fever is steadily on the increase. He reports ten new cases and three deaths.

At Glen Lynn, Giles county, Va., J. T. Shumate was appointed postmaster to-day vice L. P. Spangler resigned.

Major W. S. Peabody, the executive officer of the Georgia State Guard, has been notified by Secretary Hoke Smith that his services are no longer required. The office will be abolished.

It is stated at the Interior Department to-day that Mr. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has been charged of the work of the 11th census and that he will enter upon his duties immediately. It is also understood that a number of people now employed in the census will be dropped from the rolls because of there being no special need of their services.

**Daniel, Massey and Pence Speak.**

United States Senator John W. Daniel, Congressman Pence and ex-Lieut. Gov. Massey addressed the people of Charlottesville yesterday. Senator Daniel touched upon the populist platform, which he found objectionable in every feature but in that which concerned silver. While discussing the question of the unlimited issue of paper money by the national government direct to the people at an interest charge of 2 per cent. General Rosser interrupted by stating that it seemed to him that the Senator had not correctly stated the populist position. A reference to the platform showed that the document fixed no limit to the issue of such notes. The Senator asked with what issue of paper was to be redeemed, and Gen. Rosser replied, "Perhaps in silver."

"And in what will it be paid back?" asked the Senator, but there was no reply. Senator Daniel said that the democrats who sought silver legislation by going into a new party only embarrassed the friends of silver and did more to delay results than the republicans. While he was discussing State and national banks General Rosser asked if he would allow these to do business side by side. He replied that he would, but that it was only a question of time when the national bank notes would all be canceled and something would have to be put in their place. It seemed necessary, therefore, to perfect a State bank system. A currency that is good at home is good everywhere in these days of rapid transit and intercommunication. His discussion of silver, which was an abridged form of his speech in the Senate, pleased the few populists present, but if they thought he was going their way his closing showed them they were in error. He described the party as one that "labor is superior to capital and deserves the higher consideration," and that "railroad capitalization is largely fraudulent, and mainly designed for purposes of extortion and oppression."

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**Severe Storm.**

A terrific storm struck New Orleans late Sunday night, coming from the northeast, and raged all night and part of yesterday, sweeping to the south from along the line of the Mississippi river, through the parish of Plaquemine to the Gulf.

The storm was one of the worst which ever visited that part of the country, and as far as can be learned, twenty-four or more persons were killed and probably three times as many wounded, some of them fatally.

The wind reached a velocity of over sixty miles an hour. The crash of sheds and buildings blown down, trees torn up, and houses unroofed, caused intense alarm, and most of the population of the city remained up all night, expecting houses to be blown down.

Among the buildings destroyed were the Saraput street market, which carried several buildings in its fall. The Burdette street mission church, the cottages of the Northern Railroad, the Pythian Hall, and a number of other buildings were unroofed.

The levee on Lake Pontchartrain, which protect New Orleans from overflow on the rear, was washed away, the water sweeping over it fifteen feet or more. Many of the yachts there were sunk or injured.

The parish seat of justice, Point a la Hache, a town of 2,000 people, was the worst sufferer. In that town not a single house escaped injury. The court-house and Catholic Church, the principal buildings in the town, and some twenty other buildings, were destroyed, and several persons were killed.

The loss of life is heaviest in Plaquemine parish, and the fine orange crop is ruined, causing a loss of \$50,000. It is said that there is not an orange left on the trees, and it is the same all the way down the coast.

George W. Childs has given to the city of Chicago his exposition collection of rare plants. The value of the gift is \$10,000. It includes tropical plants that are not found in this country except in the finest collections. The Drexel exhibit will also remain, and the aim of the donors is to keep the collections together and make them the nucleus for the permanent gardens to be established in Jackson Park.

**THE LATE LYNCHING AT ROANOKE.**

The special grand jury summoned to investigate the recent riot at Roanoke was sworn yesterday morning and charged by Judge Woods, of the Hustings Court, who started out by saying that no grand jury in the history of the city has been called upon to perform such an important work as that which was before the present body. He characterized the men who hanged and burned the negro Smith as devil-driven and their proceedings as not only unlawful, but a withering, blighting curse, and asked that every participant be ferreted out, promising a speedy trial of every man indicted. Judge Woods further said that it had been charged that citizens had been shot down without sufficient provocation, and urged the jury to carefully and thoroughly investigate this phase of the question, and if such charges were found to be well-grounded to bring in indictments against all parties offending, be they high or low, few or many.

**JOY TURNED TO SORROW.**—Daniel Gould, aged twenty-one years, son of Mr. Josiah Gould, died last Friday at his father's residence, Dellwood, Chesterfield county, of typhoid fever. On Saturday night Miss Estelle, a sister of Daniel, aged seventeen years, died of the same disease. The double funeral took place yesterday afternoon, and the bodies of brother and sister were interred in the same grave. Only a week ago another daughter of Mr. Gould was married to Mr. W. T. Lawrence of Petersburg. They arrived from their bridal tour Sunday in time to attend the funeral.

**THE MARYLAND OYSTERMEN BAILLED.**—W. W. Marsh, Robert L. Wharton and Severn Nelson, the Maryland oystermen arrested on the charge of unlawfully oystering in Virginia waters, were in the United States Court at Norfolk yesterday, and gave bail to appear there in November, 1894, pending an appeal from the United States Appellate Court to the U. S. Supreme Court. The trial of these men involved the jurisdiction of Virginia and Maryland, which was recently decided in favor of Virginia by Judges Hughes and Goff in the Appellate Court.

**THE GAZETTE.**—The 22 page pictorial edition of the ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE of September 16th, would reflect credit on any newspaper office in the country. It is filled with interesting information, historical and commercial, relating to the city on the south bank of the Potomac. The GAZETTE is the oldest paper in the State and easily holds its place in the competition with younger rivals. Enterprise and independence are its distinguishing characteristics. —Lynchburg Advance.

Some unknown fiend placed a dynamite cartridge between Eliza Dent and Houston Kelly, colored, while they were asleep, at 4 o'clock this morning, at the former's home in Paris, Ky. The cartridge exploded and killed them both.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

It is reported that Mr. Charles Robinson, of New York city, will be appointed Assistant Secretary of the State to succeed Hon. Josiah Quincy, resigned.

It is said that the New York State ticket has been agreed on and Senator Hill will not attend the convention. Colonel McClellan is to be nominated for Secretary of State and Judge Maynard for the Court of Appeals.

A southeast gale on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico drove the water to a depth of four feet over the business portion of Mobile, Ala., yesterday, causing great damage. The wind blew fifty miles an hour and many buildings were wrecked and several vessels driven on the wharves.

In the U. S. Senate yesterday when the debate on the silver purchase repeal bill was continued Mr. Kyle, of South Dakota, spoke against the repeal, and Mr. McMillan, of Michigan, for it. Mr. Dolph, of Oregon, also made an argument against the free coinage of silver.

## Mr. Clark's Speech.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Clark, democrat, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the repeal of the federal election law. He said that one of the reasons why the people had hurried the republican party from power was that that party was the inveterate enemy of free elections. The democratic party had begun business for the purpose of giving local self-government to the people. That was the mission upon which Thomas Jefferson had led it to its first victory, and that was the mission on which Grover Cleveland had led it to its latest victory.

Mr. Wilson, republican, of Washington, inquired why it was that if Grover Cleveland was in favor of local self-government he did not give it to the people of the West.

Mr. Clark replied that the gentleman ought to have intelligence enough to know that Indian reservations belonged to the federal government and not to the States in which they were located. It sometimes happened that some States with sufficient intelligence to fill some places to which the gentleman referred. [Laughter.] "I suppose," went on Mr. Clark, "when Grover Cleveland wants to find out whom he ought to appoint to Indian reservations he will call on my friend."

"No," replied Mr. Wilson, "he has gone to the Senate and his action is being discussed there entirely to his dissatisfaction."

"I will yield to a question, but will not yield to a speech in the Jack-in-the-box style of the gentlemen from Washington. If you have a question to ask, ask it; if not, sit down and hush." [Laughter.]

Mr. Wilson: "I hope the gentleman will treat me with as much courtesy as I treat him."

"The gentleman," responded Mr. Clark, "works so like a machine that I do not understand what he says. [Laughter.] I want to make a proposition; I am willing to answer any question; but it must be a question and not a stump speech."

In conclusion Mr. Clark said that the democrats were honest and earnest in this business. Whatever the republicans might think about it the democrats had no doubt about holding the executive and legislative branches of the government (and would soon hold the judiciary branch) for the next twenty-five years, with the full consent of a majority of the American people. The House then, at 5:20, adjourned.

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## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Mr. Solon T. Coleman was yesterday nominated as the democratic candidate for the Legislature from Spottsylvania county.

The attempt to form a legislative coalition ticket in Augusta county, composed of republicans, populists and prohibitionists, was unsuccessful.

The twenty-fourth annual session of the Medical Society of Virginia began in Charlottesville to-day. Dr. Herbert M. Nash, of Norfolk, is the president.

The democratic convention held in Winchester yesterday nominated Chas. F. Nelson candidate for the House of Delegates to represent Winchester and Frederick county.

On Sunday night between 12 and 1 o'clock, Mr. R. L. Dodd's store and dwelling near Hartwood church, in Stafford county, were entirely destroyed by fire, with nearly all their contents.

Gov. McKinney yesterday, upon the recommendation of Judge Woods, of Roanoke, pardoned George D. Gordon, the negro who, on the night of the riot, quietly conducted his fellow-prisoner, Smith, through and away from the crowd that was clamoring for his blood. Gordon was convicted of misdemeanor in July and given three months.

Sixteen carloads, amounting to four thousand barrels, of fall apples were shipped from Crozet Station between the middle and last of September. Two more carloads are now ready for shipment. Winter apples are yet to be sold and fully \$75,000 will be realized from the apple crop in that neighborhood. The buyers, who are principally from Ohio, say they have hitherto bought their apples in Maine, and did not know that such fine apples could be obtained in Virginia.

## Best Men Lynched Him.

A dispatch from Kintree, S. C., says Judge Lynch held court in that county Sunday night in the vicinity of Moore's Cross Roads, about four miles from Lake City, near the Clarendon line. George McFadden was arranged before Judge Lynch and a jury of his countrymen charged with having committed a criminal assault upon Miss Sally Dubose, the sixteen-year-old daughter of Mr. S. C. Dubose, a highly respectable farmer of that section.

George McFadden was brought before the young lady. She identified him and he confessed his guilt. He was condemned, sentenced and allowed a reasonable time to prepare to meet his God. There was no bloodthirsty mobbing out for vengeance. The crowd was composed of the best men of the community.

He seemed perfectly calm and composed. The crowd was orderly to the last. After being prayed for he was asked if he had any request to make, and he said "No." It was then put to a vote how he should be killed, and it was agreed to hang him.

During all this time he never moved a muscle, but seemed utterly indifferent to what was going on. When the rope was placed around his neck and he was told to stand up in a road cart, he readily did so, and said he was prepared to die and meet his God. He said he was ready to go, and had no fears nor any requests to make. His legs and arms were pinioned, and a large red handkerchief tied over his eyes for a death cap. He asked as a dying request, that he be allowed to see the end, and it was granted, and the handkerchief was removed. The road cart was removed, and with one heavy thud, all that was mortal of George McFadden was dangling in the air. He gave one shudder and did not struggle again, but seemed to die quickly and peaceably.

No ill demonstration or violence was visible or offered. The crowd were perfectly quiet and orderly throughout. They seemed not to know what else to do than what they did, and this being accomplished they quietly dispersed and went about their various avocations as if nothing had happened, leaving the body of George McFadden dangling from a limb by the roadside with the following inscription pinned to him: "We do not know any better than to protect our wives and daughters."

There were probably 200 white men present at the lynching, and three colored men. The coroner cut down the body yesterday and impaled a jury of inquest, which rendered a verdict that the deceased, George McFadden, came to his death from hanging by the neck until dead at the hands of persons to the jury unknown.

**MARIE WAINWRIGHT'S DIVORCE.**—Marie Wainwright, the actress, appeared before Justice O'Brien in the Superior Court of New York yesterday to testify in her suit for an absolute divorce from her husband, Louis James, the actor. James did not appear to defend the case.

Miss Wainwright took the witness chair and testified that she was married to Mr. James in Boston on March 14, 1882, and lived with him until four years ago, when she left him. She told the court that she desired to resume her maiden name as soon as the divorce was granted. She did not ask for any alimony from the actor.

James De Vauzene, a clerk at the Pierpont House, Brooklyn, testified that on January 8 last Louis James came to the hotel as a guest, and occupied a suite of rooms, consisting of parlor and bedroom, with a woman, who, he said, was his wife, but who was not Miss Wainwright. They remained a week at the hotel.

Clarence Rowe, a clerk at the Hotel Jefferson, and Margaret J. Nesbit, the housekeeper at the hotel, also testified. They stated that Louis James, accompanied by a woman, arrived at the hotel on August 28 last and registered as "Louis James and wife." They have since remained at the hotel, occupying the same rooms. The woman, who has been living with him there, is not Miss Wainwright. She, however, is said to be a young and pretty actress.

This concluded the testimony. As soon as the necessary papers are prepared Miss Wainwright will get her divorce.

**For Malaria, Liver Trouble, or Indigestion, use BROWN'S IRON BITTERS**

**DIED.**

At his residence, 317 south Columbus street, yesterday evening at half past four o'clock, FRANK LEE STUDDS, aged 30 years. His funeral will take place from Grace Church to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. [Washington papers please copy.]

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1893.

## SENATE.

The Senate was found to be this morning in its chronic, no-quorum condition; but after a roll call the attendance of forty-three Senators (the exact quorum) was ascertained, and the routine business was proceeded with.

After the routine morning business an amendment to the silver purchase repeal bill was offered by Mr. Morgan. It revises the coinage act of 1837 and provides for the remission of 20 per cent. of import duties on goods imported from countries that admit standard silver dollars, of the present weight and fineness, as legal tender for all debts public and private.

The question as to the printed extract from the *Bankers' Magazine* of August, 1873, to which Mr. Sherman called attention yesterday, was again revived by Mr. White, in whose speech it had appeared; and Mr. White referred to a speech made some years ago by a member of Congress, in which he had found the extract as he had quoted it. He had, however, examined since yesterday, the *Bankers' Magazine* of August, 1873, and found that it did not contain the extract.

Mr. Sherman repeated the statement which he had made yesterday, that he imputed no blame to the Senator from California. And he stated, as a remarkable thing, that in the first quotation of Senator Beck, of Kentucky, of Mr. Hooper's speech in reference to Mr. Sayd, the words "Who is now here did not appear. So that that interpolation, as well as the fabrication of the *Bankers' Magazine* article, has been made since 1878.

The silver purchase repeal bill was taken up at 11:30 and Mr. Dolph continued his speech of yesterday afternoon.

He sent to the clerk's desk and had read extracts from President Cleveland's messages during his former administration, giving his views upon the subject of silver. He said that those extracts justified the statement that the success of the democratic party, with such a candidate, was the verdict of the American people in favor of the discontinuance of the purchase of silver and of the coinage of silver dollars. In the extracts which he had read, that course had been urged by President Cleveland in unmistakable language, and the reasons for it presented.

Mr. Teller asked him what he thought the chances were (judging from the messages he had read) of any legislation friendly to silver during the present administration. Did he think there was any hope for such legislation, unless it was attached to the repeal bill?

"If I cast my vote for the repeal of the silver purchase act, as I expect to do," Mr. Dolph replied, "I will not do it with the expectation that during the present administration there will be any other legislation concerning silver. I do not know a single utterance of President Cleveland's from the time of his first letter to Mr. Warner, of Ohio, before his first inauguration up to the present time that would lead any one to suppose he had changed his position in relation to silver coinage, or that he did not stand to-day in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, and opposed to the further purchase of silver bullion and to the further coinage of silver dollars. I do not expect that he will recommend to Congress any legislation looking to the use of silver by the United States, without the co-operation of other countries. And I do not expect that Congress could pass any act for the use of silver by this country alone that would receive his approval. But I understand that he would be in favor of what he considers a practical use of silver. The free coinage of silver is only practical with an international agreement, by which the mints of all commercial countries of the world shall be open to the free coinage of silver at an agreed ratio."

Mr. Stewart—with Mr. Dolph's consent—fortified his extracts by another one from the President's recent message declaring that the people are entitled to sound and honest money.

Mr. Teller—referring to an extract which Mr. Dolph had read yesterday from the report of Mr. Manning, the first Secretary of the Treasury in the first Cleveland administration in which Mr. Manning declared that there was no hope of an international agreement—asked Mr. Dolph whether there was any reason to suppose that the present executive would take any steps to secure an international arrangement that would secure bimetallicism throughout the world.

"I have no reason to suppose," Mr. Dolph replied, "that Mr. Cleveland has not always been earnestly in favor of an international arrangement. I do not doubt the good faith of Mr. Cleveland. He is honest when he asserts (as I understand he has asserted from time to time) that he is in favor of bimetallicism by an international agreement whereby the parity of both metals can be maintained."

Mr. Allison, a delegate to the Brussels conference, said that he did not understand the reasons why its re-assembling had been postponed until November, and asserted that all the delegates from European countries had declared themselves in favor of the use of silver money, but had not seen the way to carry out that idea in their respective countries.

Mr. Power followed Mr. Dolph with an argument against the repeal bill.

## HOUSE.

The House without transacting any morning business resumed the consideration of the federal election repeal

bill, and was addressed by Mr. Northway in opposition to the measure. He was always, he said, in favor of the under-dog in a fight; and in this fight the United States was the under-dog and the States were the upper-dog. He affirmed the constitutionality of the federal laws.

Mr. Kyle spoke in opposition to the federal election laws.

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

## Foreign News.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—George Muller, the explorer sent out by the French government on a scientific mission to Madagascar has been murdered by the natives.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—David Belasco, the actor, better known to the theatre-going world as David James, died in this city yesterday.

PANAMA, Sept. 26.—Gen. Vasquez of Honduras, was installed as President on the 15th. He has issued a decree of amnesty and forgiveness for all exiles and political offenders and other decrees restoring to Honduras liberty of the press and reunion.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Dispatches from Argentina report that the city of Rosario, of which the rebels had possession, surrendered yesterday without resistance on the arrival of the national troops. The province of Santa Fe has been pacified and the whole republic is now quiet.

BARCELONA, Oct. 3.—It is stated that the supreme council of war has ratified the sentence of death pronounced by the court martial that tried Pallas, the anarchist who recently sought to kill Gen. Martinez de Campos by throwing two bombs at him. To make the death of Pallas as disgraceful as possible the court martial decreed that he should be shot standing with his back to the firing party.

HAMBURG, Oct. 3.—For the first time in some days the cholera returns for the 24 hours ended at noon to-day show that no new cases have been reported. Three deaths from the disease occurred within the time named.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Further trouble has broken out between the Moors and the Spanish garrison at Melilla, a town on the northern coast of Morocco, owing to the Spanish authorities having commenced to add to the strength of their fortifications at Melilla. Yesterday morning a force of more than 6,000 natives made an attack upon the Spanish garrison, that numbered all told not more than 4,000 souls. The white residents of the town, without regard to nationality, offered to assist the Spaniards. They were greatly outnumbered by the Moors, however, and were finally compelled to retire into the outskirts of the town, where they are still besieged. During the battle a mosque was destroyed and 18 of the Spaniards were killed and 35 wounded. The situation is critical and further attacks upon the garrison and civilians are expected.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.